stands, 1886-7, 153 Democrats, 6 Republicans. Although not very many years ago the Republicans elected their Governor by majorities ranging from 20,000 to 30,000, the present Democratic incumbent. John P. Richardson, bolds the office by virtue of an unopposed election, there being but forty scattering votes against him. I admit that the tendency of all these figures is to drive you into the "bysteria of sectional agitation." Especially as they superinduce the reflection that next November Benismin Harrison will be openly swindled out of the electoral vote of South Carolina. The Republican party in that State is extinct. Danville has done its perfect work. Even the Democrats, secure of the future, scarcely take the trouble to go to the poils. A political paralysis has seized upon the people. They are under the despotism of a Democratic machine that rivals the Alexandrian regime of Russia. A certain kind of political equality exists there, but it is the equality of servility, and not of republican institutions. Any despotism, be it of one man or many, is a curse to any State. It emasculates the subject, and inevitably breeds all manner of evil. The situation in South Carolina is pitiable and alarming, and must excite the anxious solicitude of all patriotic men.

General Gordon, of Georgia, who was charged with being a member of the Ku-klux, denied any connection with that murderous Kian, but admitted that he had "belonged to a private organization which was formed among the best citizens for the protection of their homes and their families" against the "bad men" who had come amongst them after the war. He repeated the worn-out allegation that the colored men had become "a menace to the peace and safety of the women and children of the country." Giving him the benefit of his denial, may we not legitimately infer something as to the object of that association from the fact that some years later, 1886, General Gordon, who was running for Governor of Georgia, was not only triumphantly elected, but the independent vote of the preceding State election, nearly 45,000, was almost totally wiped out. General Gordan repeived 101,159 votes, against 815 scattering. Was this result due to the General's persuasive pratory! To say the least it is an extraordinary condition of things. In that same election the Democrats gained all ten members of Congress by a total vote of 25,525. In six districts there was no opposition, and in three the Republican vote ranged from eleven to fifty-five. In single congressional districts in Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York, Connecticut and Indiana more votes were cast to elect one Congressman than Georgia cast to elect ten. The Fourth district of Minnesota cast twice as many votes as the ten districts of Georgia, namely, 64,933. The present Georgia Legislature chosen that year stands 189 Democrats, 30 "opposition." You will observe that Republicans cannot get into the Assembly when phrased under their proper name. You will recall, also, that it was this body which passed the Glenn bill, a measure forbidding the education of white and colored children in the same school, with a "chain-gang" penalty, in the discretion of the court, attaching to professors and teachers and all others who might violate the law. This infamous measure raised a storm of denunciation in the North, and, I believe, has been repealed. The mind of the average Democratic politician of Georgia seems to run to chains as by inherited instinct.

Passing by Alabama-for I must hasten-all of whose Congressman are Democratic, and in three of whose congressional districts not a single Republican vote was cast in 1886: passing by Mississippi, with its recent frauds in Jackson, where the same story may be told of the same number of districts, where 45,354 votes elect seven Congressmen; where Lowry, Democrat, was reelected Governor in 1885 by 88,783 as against 1,081 scattering; and where the Legislature stands 130 Democrats to 27 Republicans, Greenbackers, et al., I come to the State of Arkansas. Here the same enormous disproportion in the legislative and congressional representation may be noticed. Yet in certain congested arts, where the colored population largely exceeds the white, the Republicans are alloted a certain measure of local control. In one of these counties-Crittenden-the Democrats lately achieved a shotgun revolution which was unique it its way. Impatient of routine methods of fraud, and of calendar rascality as practiced by their fellows in other States, they dispensed with the tedious formality of a dishonest count by forcibly expelling the judicial and other officers of the county before the expiration of their terms. No question was raised as to the legality of the large Republican majorities by which these officers had been elected. Corruption is charged, but this is denied. Supposing it to be true, these apostles of force seem to forget that it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. If all the Democratic ringsters of the various cities of this country were treated to the shotgun, there would be a visible swelling of the mortnary lists. But this is a government of laws, not of men. Anarchy is no recourse-it is destruction. A republic can endure only by peaceable remedies. All our political ills may be cured in time by fortitude. unceasing vigilance and ethical education. This is the modern and civilized way. It is the only way to live by. The "bowie-knife" style of civilzation which still lingers in the South is a relic of lawless barbarism. But the main plea offered in extenuation of the Crittenden county affair, as well as, indeed, of all Southern outrages is the ery of "negro rule." This may serve as the statement of a difficulty, but certainly it is not the

solution of a problem. It is an excuse, not a

reason. We are asked to believe that the

white population of the South, with the wealth

and trained intelligence on their side, can find

no other remedy for negro . domination than a

resort to force and a denial of political rights.

Such an apology merely brands their own in-

competency. It is an indictment against them-

selves, drawn up by their own hands. If the

political parties of the South are separated by a

color line, that fact is itself evidence that the

ple are peaceable, amenable to reason, and for-

giving of temperament. These are marked

characteristics of the race. They are social, good humored, easily influenced and not ag-

gressive. If they "huddle together" and vote as

s unit it is a certain sign of danger, and that

their action is dictated by the instinct of self-

preservation. As a matter of fact, the practice

of "gunning" for human beings ones held in serf-

dom, sold as cattle, and pursued by bloodhounds,

has developed in to a pastime in the South, and is

entirely disassociated from any idea of the pains

and penalties of negro rule. The plea is spe-

cious and is used as a mask for unprovoked

erime and fraud. The election held in Arkan-

sas a few weeks ago proves this. It shows the

the hand of the Democratic ring is raised not only

against the colored man, but the white man; not

only against the Republican party, but against any and all parties that would deprive them of

the pleasures of power and of the emoluments of

office. In the election in question, the Demo-

eratic party was opposed by the Labor Union

party, who claimed to have carried the State, but

who say they were cheated in the returns. This

statement is not difficult to believe. The mur-

der of whites as well as blacks, the whippings,

the stealing of ballot-boxes and poll-books, the

arming of Democratic clubs with Winchester

rifles by the Governor, and in truth every out-

rage conceivable, is circumstantially charged

against the Democratic machine in that election

in the counties of Arkansas, Union, Miller,

Woodruff, Crittenden, Lee, Mississippi, St.

Francis, Jackson, Lincoln, Howard, Lafayette,

Little River, Saline, Lonoke, Polk, Conway,

Monroe and Pulaski. The Republican candidate

for President will probably be deprived of the

electoral vote of Arkansas by the same methods.

"Negro domination" will be offered in justifica-

tion. What has the election of the President of

the United States to do with local negro domi-

nationf The plea is a living falsehood uttered

Democratic party is to blame. The colored

by ruffians banded together for public plunder. LOUISIANA. "Butchered to make a Democratic victory." Such is the history of Republicanism in Louisians. I shall not retrace the bloodstained story of that State, where elections are celebrated as carnivals of crime, and where fraud of borrid mien and grotesque garb, midst fools acclaim, is crowned as king. Last spring at the April election the Democratic party spread a prodigal's table. Governor Nicholls's majority was a "wasteful and ridiculous excess." He was chosen by a returned rote "74.206 greater than that cast for Cleveland for President in 1884, 27,859 greater than the combined vote of Blaine and Cleveland in 1884, 76,612 greater than the total Democratic vote for Congressmen in 1886, 53,689 greater than the total vote (Democratte and Republican) for Congressmen in 1886, and 47,952 greater than the highest Democratic vote wer returned in the State-that for McEnery for Governor in 1884." In the parishes of Bossier Concordia, East Carroll, Madison, Red River and Tensas, the Democratic vote alone exceeds the total registration of 1884. No sort of understanding seemed to exist among the Democratic election officers, and each sent in what he thought would be needed to insure the return of the Democratic candidate. In consequence, the majority soon grew to overshadowing proportions. It mounted from 16,182, Cieveland's majority in 1884, to 84,753, at which point it was, I believe, summarily cut off. Without doubt, it might have mounted higher. Perhaps the returning board was husbanding its resources for November. The coming election opens up to them a vista of boundless possibilities, as you will understand, by observing the manner in which Nicholis obtained his corpulent majoriby. I quote extracts from some letters read by Senator Changler, chairman of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, who exposed to public view the deformities of alleged popular government in Louisiana. Forty-three voters from Bosster parish wrote to Governor Warmoth, the Republican candidate, as follows: We want to hear from you at once. The tickets we

special to the Indianapolis Journal

voted were for you. The Democrats took them out, and we have some of them at the house. We cast not less than 500 votes, and now they say we voted the

Another letter, from Marksville, Avoyelles parish, says: Inclosed please find statement of votes as compiled by the returning officer of Avoyelles. At three of our strongest precincts the ballot-boxes in which the voting was done was substituted by stuffed boxes prepared beforehand for the occasion, and were counted as genuine. At the Hamburg precinct, where there are but twenty-three Democratic voters, they returned 183 votes for the Democratic ticket and 21 votes for ours. At the Evergreen precinct there are 160 Democratic votes; they returned 320 for their ticket and

At the Holmesville precinct an effort was made by the Democrats to prevent an election taking place, but Judge Cullom held the election and our ticket got 150 majority, all of which were counted out by the re-turning officer. Never were frauds so openly and boldly perpetrated. In all the Democratic precincts no frauds were committed, and the result shows that one-third of the Democratic voters supported and voted our ticket. It was ony by substituting our majorities to their ticket that they defeated us. All of the above are facts which can be proven if necessary. The vove really cast for Governor is as follows: Nicholls, 1.907; Warmoth, 1,975.

JAS. H. DUCOTE. But the vote as returned is: Nichols (Dem.). 2.425: Warmoth (Rep.), 1,310. George Y. Kelso, writing of the election in

Rapides parish, says: At the Alexandria box it was situated in a room in the court-house, with a door opening in a hall, which was easy of access; the box was placed on a table, and two or three gentlemen (Democrats) sat upon the table by the box from the time that the polls opened until they closed, and when a Republican voted, in nearly every case, one of the commissioners would take his ballot to put it in the box; but very few, if any, were ever put in the box. They were generally put on the table behind the box, and towards the closing of the polls the floor under the table was voters by the commissioners to put in the box, which they failed to do. There were but few colored men

allowed to deposit their votes. It is said of the Cherryville poll of this parish, that 180 colored men voted tickets direct from the hands of Mr. Barrett, Republican candidate for State Senator, and that the Democrate counted 300 straight tickets and returned "Re-

publicans, none. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, I ask, what political condition in America more deplorable than this can be conceived! What graver issue can be presented to the American people than the re-establishment of republican government? In this matter Louisiana is as near to you as the next county. Populous and wealthy territories are denied admission to the Union because they have Republican majorities. It is the same old game of Democratic see-saw-the balance of power. The odious three-fifths provision of slave days is continued without sanction of law. The South has an increased representation in the Electoral College and in Congress proportionate to the suppressed vote. They ask with Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" Well, we can prevent a national burglary, even if we cannot reform the thieves. Benjamin Harrison, a pure, fearless, capable and patriotic man will be sent to the White House as a vindication of honest politics.

INDIANA IN GENERAL

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Colonel Bridgland Delivers an Effective Address Before Fortville Republicans.

FORTVILLE, Sept. 22.-Colonel Bridgland, of Indianapolis, arrived here at noon to-day. In the afternoon the committeemen took him in charge, and, with Dr. S. T. Yancey and others, he visited the log-cabin built by little boys from eight to twelve years old, and which is a good miniature of the one recently erected by the Harrison and Morton Republican Club. Dr. Yancey and the Colonel made a few very appropriate remarks to the children, after which all hands adjourned to the Harrison House, or Republican wigwam, to listen to the speech the evening, which occupied nearly two hours. Colonel Bridgland handled the important questions of the campaign, beginning with the obligations of the country to the Republican party'in point of the suppression of the rebellion, the creating and paying of the largest national debt in the same length of time in the history of the world; the enormous increases in manufacturing and agriculture, as weil as railroad pursuits, and every other pursuit as a result of a protective tariff, honest administrations from Lincoln to Arthur, and finally making the comparison between bankruptey at the end of Buchanan's administration and the end of President Arthur's-the one without a penny given to us by the Democratic party, while the other resulted in the turning over of \$300,000,000 to Claveland, of which he is now able to account for only \$120,000,000, and if this administration pays delingencies and appropriations already passed by Congress there won't be money enough to rattle on the tombstone of Cleveland and his party when General Harrison goes into power the 4th of next March. The cabin accommodated about one-third of the enthusiastic people. A prominent Democrat remarked, after the speech, that Colonel Bridgiand was the greatest speaker he had heard, and said if the Republicans wished to sweep things, just have him make another speech the Saturday night before the finale of their corrupt administration.

Three Rallies in Wayne County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Sept. 22. - Three Republican rallies were held in this county to-day, and reports from each of them are to the effect that there were large crowds, great enthusiasm and good speeches. One was at Economy, one at Doddridge's Chapel and the other at Whitewater. At Economy there were at least 4,000 people present, and the procession was two and a half miles long. The speeches were by Hon. Will Cumback and Hon. W. D. Foulke, in the afternoon, and by Hon. John F. Robbins, of the Richmond bar, at night. At Doddridge's Chapel Chaplain Lozier spoke and sang to an immense audience with the best results. At night the Chaplain spoke to a large and spirited audience at Centerville, overflowing the ball, down the steps into the street. At Whitewater elaborate preparations had been made. There were five large and handsomely decorated wagons filled with misses and young ladies, a mounted company, and a number of clubs, three of them being composed of women. It was an all-day meeting, held in the woods near the village, and three thousand people were gathered from that portion of the county and from across into Ohio. A pole 230 feet high was raised at the intersection of the main streets. The speeches were made by Hon. Eugene Bundy, and Mr. E. W. Halford, of the Indianapolis Journal. At night an impromptu meeting was gathered in the streets of Richmond, across from the Huntington House, under the impression that Chaplain Lozier would speak. He being at Centerville, a short speech was made by Mr. Halford, before the train left for Indianapolis, and he was followed by Mr. Bundy, who made a capital and effective argument. Altogether, Wayne county has been pretty well cultivated to-day.

Meetings in Monroe County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 23.—Last night closed a grad week's work of the campaign in Monroe county. Captain David Beem, candidate for elector in this district, closed a series of excellent meetings at Ellettsville, having spoken at Stanford and Bloomington to large crowds, with telling effect. Yesterday afternoon, Hon. P. S. Kennedy, of Crawfordsville, made a clear and logical speech on the tariff, the best that has been made here, to a very large audience of farmers. At night much the largest meeting of the canvass was held and addressed by Corporal Tanner. Three thousand people were present and applanded the legless soldier as he made clinching arguments for the cause of Republicanism. It was a grand meeting, and evidenced that Monroe county is in excellent condition. No better speaker ever spoke here than Corporal Tanner, and the people are greatly delighted.

Why He Leaves the Democracy.

Special to the Indianaporis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 23 .- Robert Comstock, a life-long Democrat of Fountaintown, publishes the following card in the Daily Republican of yesterday, giving his reasons for changing to Harrison and Morton:

"Having been a life-long Democrat and believing that to be the true policy, and having supported that party from my first vote to my last, I am now convinced that my party is in the wrong. I shall from this time on cast my vote and my influence with the party that works for the good of all and that is in favor of protection to American industries and not in favor of the reduction of American labor down to a level with that of European labor. Believing as I do that Harrison and Morton are the standard-bearers of the true policy, I expect to cast my vote for them and the balance of the ticket.

The Work in Floyd County.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 22-Friday evening, on a very short announcement, the railroad men of this city assembled at Lincoln League Hall and organized a Harrison and Morton club. They were enthusiastically in earnest, and 103 signed the roll, several of whom have heretofore been Democrats. Officers were elected, and there mendation were short speeches. Comparatively few of the railroad men knew of the meeting, and some gressman.

of the roads were not represented. They will be on hand at the meeting next week. No one is allowed to join the club except those whose names are on the pay-rolls of some railroad en-

tering this city. This afternoon a large and earnest Republican meeting was held in Franklin township, this county. It is worthy of note, because only a few years ago there were but seven Republicans in the township, and now a careful poll shows forty-four certain, with a probability that the rote will be at least fifty. A pole, 120 feet in height, was raised, and the chief promoter of the pole-raising was a gentleman named Kelly, who has always heretofore been an earnest, working Democrat. There were emblems of 1840 all about. Near at hand there was a log cabin, the hard cider was close by, the inevitable coon was on top of the pole, and a coon skin was hung up at the side of the barn. Speeches were made by Hon. Alexander Dowling, of New Albany, and Gen. Jasper Packard, editor of the New Albany Tribune. The speeches were received with every demonstration of approval, and the speakers were each presented with an elegant bouquet by the good ladies who were present. The meeting was a success in every particular. and it was the first Republican pole-raising and the first Republican meeting ever held in the township.

Senator Tompkies at Carthage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journat. CARTHAGE, Sept. 22.-In no previous campaign have the Republicans of this township shown so much interest and turned out so largely to hear their public speakers. Though we have had two other meetings within the past six days, a large crowd was out again last night to listen to State Senator Tompkins, of Ohio, discuss the issues. He delivered probably the most logical, convincing, best-tempered speech heard in this place for many years, and did much good. We bespeak for Mr. Tompkins a liberal hearing at all other points in Indiana where he may address the people. Next Wednesday we will have ex Senator Blanche K. Bruce with us, who will be accorded a rousing reception.

McCray at Brownsburg. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BROWNSBURG, Sept. 23 .- Frank McCray, of Indianapolis, a young orator of much ability. discussed the issues of the day very forcibly before a large and enthusiastic audience, in the Republican Wigwam, Saturday night. The Harrison and Morton Broom Club, consisting of fifty young ladies, each carrying a broom and the motto, "Sweep the Rascals Out," was a noticeable feature of the procession. Several foreigners in this vicinity who "know what free trade is" have come out boldly on the right side and will vote for Harrison, Morton and protec-

Black and Patterson at Fountaintown. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 23.—The Republicans of Fountaintewn have held a large number of meetings this campaign, which have always been attended by big crowds. Last night Hon. R. A. Black and Jefferson C. Patterson, of Greenfield, spoke to the people at a grand rally held in the village, Mr. Patterson was formerly a Democrat, but this year came out for Harrison and protection.

R. B. F. Peirce at Flatrock. Special to the Indianapolis Journes.

SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 23.-Ex-Congressman R. B. F. Peirce delivered his first speech this campaign at Flatrock, last night, in the presence of a very large crowd. Delegations in uniform were present from Hope, Mt. Auburn, Lewis Creek and other small towns. The speaker was in splendid trim, and made a superb address for Harrison and protection to American industries.

Chase at Union City.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Union City, Sept. 23.-Ira J. Chase spoke here last evening to a packed audience, many of whom were former Democrats. The speech was a good one and made a good impression. The enthusiasm among Republicans, which culminated in the "banner delegation" to visit General Harrison, has become confirmed and will bear fruit at the November election.

Meeting at Gwyoneville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SHELBYVILLE, Sept. 23-Six hundred people turned out at Gwynneville last night to hear D. L. Wilson, Captain Byers, E. B. Wingate and G. W. Kennedy speak in behalf of the Republican ticket and platform. This is a Democratic locality, but they came but in large numbers and gave close attention to the end.

The Record of Lewis Bishop. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A friend has called my attention to a recent article in the Journal, which I pasts here: LEWIS BISHOP'S RECORD.

A card in the Journal a few days ago stated that Lewis Bishop had been dishonorably discharged from the Union service, citing the Adjutant-general's report as authority. He is so carried on the rolls printed in the seventh volume, but in the eighth volume appears a correction, showing that Mr. Bishop had been discharged from Captain Myers's Twenty-third Battery on account of disability. Mr. Bishop is entitled to the correction, which is made as soon as the fact was called to the Journal's attention

This article seems to apologize to Lewis Bishop for stating that he had been dishonorably discharged from the Union service. I have before me, on my desk, the "muster-out roll of James H. Myers's battery in the Twenty third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, called into the service by the President at Indianapolis on the 24th day of October, 1862, to serve for the term of three years from the date of enrollment. from the 8th day of November, 1862, when mustered in, to the 2d day of July, 1865, when mustered out." The company was organized by Captain James H. Myers, at Indianapolis, in the mouth of November, 1862. In this roll. which is the original, retained by Capt. Myers, under the head of those "discharged." No. 7 is is as follows: (I quote, except instead of ditto marks and "do," the word at the head of the

7. Bishop, Lewis, private, age 23, joined March 27, at Indianapolis, by Captain Myers, for three years. Mustered into service April 10, at Indianapolis, by REMARKS.

Deserted Sept. 17, 1863. Arrested and reported sick in hospital July 22, 1864. Dishonorably discharged Dec. 15, 1864. At the end of this record are two certificates (original) and signed by the officers, as follow: I certify on honor that this muster roll exhibits the true state of Capt. James H. Myers's Battery, No. 23, Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own

proper name in person; that the remarks set opposite he name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just, and that the valuation of all horses and horse equipments, since the muster into service, was made by disinterested and good judges, and at fair and just rates.

JAMES H. MYERS, Captain Commanding the Battery.

I certify on honor that I have, at Indianapolis, Ind., on this 2d day of July, 1865, carefully examined this roll, and, as far as practicable, caused the allowances. toppages and remarks to be justly and properly stated, and mustered the company for discharge, and it is hereby honorably discharged from the service of the United States. T. B. BURROWES, Capt. Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Mustering Officer. Muster Station-Indianapolis, Ind. Date of July 2,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22, 1884.

Shade Trees.

Have you plenty of shade and ornamental trees! In many cases a considerable improvement can be made in the appearance of the farm by the judicious setting out of shade trees. For the door-yard, sugar-maple is a fine tree. Chestnut will grow on any well-drained soil. Locust will grow in a comparatively thin soil; catalpa is one of the best trees for durability. elms grow slow but make a handsome shade tree; walnut is a fine tree along the roadside. butternut will make a good growth but needs a rich soil. The principal objection to locust, poplar, and balm of Gilead is the liability to send up sprouts that, unless kept down, often detract from the neat appearance of the place. Chestout, walnut, pecans and bickories will furnish a supply of nuts in addition to a growth of wood, and in many places it will be a good plan to set out these in preference to other va-

Grand Sire Underwood. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Grand Sire John C. Underwood, I. O. O. F., and party are here, en route East via Portland, Ore., and St. Paul. By special enactment of the late Sov-ereign Grand Lodge, at Los Angeles, General Underwood has been made generalissimo of the Patriarchs Militant, and is therefore the head of the civil and military branches of the order. All bis acts as lieutenant-general were approved by unanimous vote of the supreme body at its session just closed.

Of Service to Republicans.

Boston Transcript. The spoils Democrats are rendering the Republicans material service in removing at this time faithful and competent railway clerks, to make way for party hacks, whose chief recommendation is that they have been the obsequious tools of some political leader or Con-

INDIANA ANDILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Proceedings of African M. E. Conference at Crawfordsville-Farmer Killed by a Train -Whitley County's New Court-House.

INDIANA.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Sept. 23 .- The annual con-

The African M. E. Conference-Officers of the Missionary Society Selected. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ference of the A. M. E. Church is still in session and will not adjourn until Monday, at which time the assignment of ministers for the ensuing year will be announced by the bishop. The missionary sermon was delivered by Rev. J. A. Davis, of Greencastle. in place of Rev. J. T. Townsend, who was absent. Mr. Davis is an eloquent speaker and presented the subject in an able manner. Bishop Brown was presented an elegant journal by Rev. Simmons, of Illinois, as a token of esteem from the members of Indians Conference. The Bishop made a few appropriate remarks in acknowledgment, and said that he would keep a record of their good deeds, but not of the bad ones. Rev. Meus, a native of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, made a few remarks in reference to the struggles he went through with to educate himself. Addresses were made upon the great importance of sustaining the misstonary work by Rev. Simmons, of the Illinois Conference, and Rev. Brown. A collection of \$40 was taken up for the missionary cause. following are the officers for the Missionary Society of the Indiana Conference: President, Bishop Brown; vice-president, Rev. Merris Lewis; secretary, Rev. J. H. Clay; treasurer, Rev. J. R. Ferguson; corresponding secretaty, Rev. J. A. Davis. The plan of holding a State Sunday-school conconvention, instead of district conventions, was under discussion, and was strongly advocated by Rev. Charles Jackson, of Frankfort. The conference chose the following new deacons: Rev. G. H. White, G. R. Collins and J. C. Washington. The Indiana Conference was divided into two presiding elder districts, to be known as the Indianapolis district and the Evansville district. President Turtle, of Wabash College, and Rev. J. R. Cunningham, of Center Church, visited the conference and made a few remarks to the ministers.' A fund was subscribed, amounting to \$576.82, for general purposes. This afternoon a meeting was held at Music Hall. The ministers of the conference preached at the following churches to-day: A. M. E., Rev. H. H. Thompson, Rev. T. Price and Rev. James Simpson: First Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. P. Roberts and Rev. J. H. Davis; Methodist, Rev. D. A. Graham, Bishop Brown and Rev. J. H. Clay; Center Presbyterian, Dr. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond; College Chapel, Rev. T. E. Wilson; Roberts Chapel, Rev. J. McSmith; colored Baptis: Church, Rev. S. M. Smothers and Rev. R. H. Felton. Rev. Samuel Burrell conducted services at Allen's Chapel, Indianapolis, and Rev. L. Ratcliff at Bethel Church, Indianapolis.

Whitley County's New Court-House. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBIA CITY, Sept. 20 .- The corner-stone of the new court-house now being erected in this city was laid to-day with full Masonic ceremonies, in the presence of a vast assemblace of the citizens of this and adjacent counties. The usual deposits made on such occasions were placed in a copper box and securely cemented in the body of the stone for safe keeping. The Masonic ceremonies were performed by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, Brother William H. Smythe, grand secretary, acting as grand master, which was followed by an oration delivered by Hen. H. G. Thayer, of Plymouth, past grand commander of Puights Templars of Indiana. From 10,000 to 12 people were present and manifested very reat interest throughout the entire proceedings. Commanderies of Knights Templars were present from Plymouth, Warsaw, Fort Wayne, Marion, Logansport, as well as representations from Masonie lodges, Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, and many other civic societies, all of which formed part of the greatest street parade that ever took place in this city. The residences and business houses throughout the entire line of march, extending over three miles, were beautifully decorated with national flags and bunting It was a great day for the people of Whitley county.

Killed by a Train.

special to the indianapolis Journal. PLYMOUTH, Sept. 21.-The Pennsylvania "limited," going west, yesterday morning, accidentally killed Mr. Ephraim Moore, of this city, at Thompson's crossing, about three miles west of this city. Mr. Moore was driving a single horse and wagon, and on attempting to cross the track in front of the flying train, which was running at the rate of a mile a minute, was instantly killed Mr. Moore was one of the oldest settlers of the county, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was about seventythree years of age. A large concourse of citizens attended his funeral, which was held at the Methodist Church to-day.

Minor Notes.

The angual reunion of the Sixty-third Regiment will be held at Covington, on Oct. 4. The annual reunion of the soldiers of the gath district will be new next year at Attica on Sept. 17, 18 and 19.

A number of the survivors of the Seventh Indians Volunteer Infantry met at Greensburg on Saturday evening and made arrangements to hold their annual reunion in that city on Thursday, Oct. 11. Chaplain Jewell, of Danville, Ill., will deliver the annual address. Alisoldiers are cordially invited to participate. The quarterly meeting of the Joint Stock-

breeders' and Agricultural Association of several counties was held at Greensburg Saturday afternoon. The most interesting paper was by Dr. Pugh, of Rushville, on the "Evolution and Development of the Trotting Horse," which was highly commended. The attendance was

ILLINO18.

Gleanings from Exchanges and Cullings from Correspondence.

The Secretary of State has issued a license of incorporation to the Mt. Pleasant Coal and Mineral Company. The location of the principal office is at Cairo. The capital stock is \$100,-000. The incorporators are Egbert A. Smith, Charles Lancaster, Louis Herbert and Charles O. Parties.

The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association had a big picuic and rally in City Park, Fairfield, on Saturday. The procession included 250 wagons containing 1,500 people. Fully 5,000 people were in attendance. Speeches were made at the park by members of the order. The organization has about 2,000 members in the coun-

William Bayer, of Edwardsville, a coal miner, aged seventy years, has been missing three days, and on Saturday his body was found in Kehlor's mill-pond. It was discovered by some small boys who were playing near the pond. They notified two men, who took it from the water. He was a native of Bohemia, and was living with his son, William Bayer, jr.

SENATOR BECK IMPROVING. Life in Trying to Do His Duty.

The Plucky Veteran Nearly Sacrificed His Washington Special

Senator Blackburn has gone to Kentucky, where he will enlighten his constituents as to the surplus, revenue reform and other matters of contemporaneous interest. Just previous to his departure he received a telegram from Senator Beck, who is at Fortress Monroe, stating that he was slowly improving,

but his physicians forbade all mental exertion.

About a month ago, during a hot spell, Senator Back fell asleep by an open window and awoke thoroughly chilled. Never having been careful about his health, he did not pay any attention to the stricture about the lungs, though it caused him acute pain. Soon his beart became involved and be consulted a physician, who at once understood the gravity of the case. He advised Mr. Beck to give up all work at once and svbmit to treatment, but the gallant old man had charge of the sundry civil bill, and determined, even at the risk of his life. to keep up until that was disposed of. His breathing was labored and his heart under a terrible strain, but he accomplished his work and even answered Senator Shorman several times in debate. The excitement aggravated the malady so that on the last occasion when he responded to some remarks adverse to his party and the measures he advocated he came near

falling on the floor of the Senate.

After that he yielded to the entreaties of his daughter and his friends and left the city, not to return until the next session. The Senator bas lost fiesh and strength. Ever slight exertion causes great beads of perspiration to drop from his brow. He is fully aware of his se-rious condition and tries to ebediently follow the advice of his doctor and his devoted daughter, who never leaves him.

FROM THE POLITICAL FIELD

HE RAISED THAT POLE.

One Hundred Dollars and a Cow No Tempta-

tion to a Man Wanting to Vote for Harrison. Knowlesville (N. Y.) Special in Buffalo News, A sensation was created in Democratic circles in this section, about two weeks ago, by the rumor that John Amos, a stanch Democrat. was going to vote for Harrison and Morton, and would raise a pole at his home on the Ridge. Mr. Amos came to this country in 1851, a poor young man who had struggled for enough to keep body and soul together in Norfolk county. England, and since that time has made his home in this country. Being prosperous, the owner of two c three farms and a fine herd of blooded stock, his influence in behalf of the Democracy was felt throughout this section; besides his contributions to the expenses of the campaign were ever generous and prompt.

The Democrats were wild over the matter. Collector Hanlon came down from Buffalo and labored with might and main. He offered every inducement, but Mr. Amos wouldn't listen to him, and not even the offer of \$100 in cash, said to have been made him by a Medina Democrat. though just who made the offer Mr. Amos will not say, would prevent him going over to Harrison and flying the Harrison colors. Every Democrat in Medina was appealed to and instructed by the machine to do missionary work and hold John in the party traces, if they moved heaven and earth to do it. They failed. Then Albion, mighty wing of Medina, was called into play. Collector Hanlon sent Postmaster Tom Parker, of Albion to see Mr. Amos. He saw him. Ben Amos, in the presence of Mrs. Amos, his mother, told the writer that Parker offered his father \$100 and the best cow in the county if he would not raise a Harrison pole. Mr. Amos told him that his early days were spent in a free-trade country. He knew what it meant, and he would never cast a vote to bring that blight upon this land. Parker went home with a flea in his ear. Accordingly Amos sent out invitations to his neighbors and friends to come to his pole-raising, which took place last

And such a raising! The roads were blocked with people, the large apple orchard adjoining his house was filled with teams, and the stables and yards of all the neighboring farmers were crowded. People came from twenty miles around. Senator Pitts, Leon Sherwood, I. N. Thompson and District Attorney Stafford came from Medina to address the meeting and they were accompanied by the Republican club, the Medina brass band and hundreds of citizens who had known Mr. Amos for years and respected him for his honesty, integrity and moral worth. Large delegations came from Albion, where the story of the \$100 and a cow has been in everybody's mouth for the past two days, and glee clubs from all sides came to sing old log-cabin refrains and help to increase the glory. Sepator Pitts, always the best speaker in these parts, and who had declined requests from the Warner Club at Rochester, and from clubs in other cities, in order to be present on this occasion, delivered the best speech yet heard from him at a political gathering. He showed the evils of free trade, and cited the fact that those who, like the News, best knew its cursed workings, dreaded it most. He reminded them of the condition of things in this section of Orleans county when free trade existed, and clinched his arguments by saying that the only man then rich enough to own a watch was John Graves, of Medina, who was regarded with awe by his acquaintances because of the possession of wealth enough to permit this extravagance. He contrasted the old free-trade times with its hardships and its store pay, its labor from sunrise to sunset, its poorly clothed people, and want and misery on all sides, with the happy condition of things to-day, with enough and to spare, the result of protection to American labor.

Mr. Pitts was cheered again and again, and so were the other speakers, one of whom told the cow story and get the audience wild with merriment. The meeting did not break up till after midnight, and the crowing of the early rooster was drowned by the cheers of he meward-bound parties and music from the band.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

A Former Prohibitionist Indorses the Republican Piatform.

L. Meredith to the Greensburg Review. I have for some time been identified with the Prohibition party, but now I wish to make public through your paper my reasons for renewing my allegiance to the Republican party. of which I was formerly a member. I have always been an ardent Prohibitionist and have done all I could to promote the cause of temperance and morality. The Republican party has always been on the right side of all important questions, and has kept its promises faithfully whenever it has been able to do so; but when, a few years ago, it refused to recognize the temperance element in its convention. I determined not to vote with the party again unless it came out fairly and squarely in favor of temperance

The platform of the Republican party in Indiana is clearly and positively in favor of local option. Of course local option is not so good as prohibition, if enforced to the letter, but it is infinitely better than nothing. The Democratic party is opposed to all sumptuary legislation; the Prohibition party offers us national prohibition, but is unable to give us anything; the Republican party offers us local option, with brilliant prospects of success.

The Prohibition party has done good by agitating the question and getting it squarely before the people, and also influencing the Republican party to take up the question a little sconer than it would otherwise have done: but the mission of the Probibition party is accomplished in any State as soon as it has influenced either of the old parties to take up the cause. Now, since the Republican party in Indiana has taken it up in good, solid earnest, and prohibition must come through the States before we can get pational prohibition, I believe it to be the duty of every honest man to rally to its support. The Republican party never had such an advantage in Indiana as it has now, and if it is defeated this fall it will be years before we will have another chance, even at local option; but if we can succeed in getting local option in the next three or four years, the next step will be

The Republican party has done a great deal for the temperance cause in Maine, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, and other States, and has pledged its support to the cause in our own State. It is able to do a great deal more than the Prohibition party when it is willing, and it has certainly shown its willingness in Indiana; therefore, as I do not care how temperance comes, so we get it, and get it in the quickest and most practical manner. I pledge the Republican party my vote and my most hearty support in the coming campaign.

The Third-Party Programme.

Harrisonburg, Va., Republican. The editor chanced, the other day, to meet at a railway station in another county a leading third-party man-one of the Virginia managers, and one who is probably of all the Virginia third party nearest the national party and most intimately acquainted with their plans and secrets. In the course of a casual talk the following conversation occurred:

"Well, Major, how is your Prohibition party succeeding here!"

"Ch. very well." "Are you easily holding your own?" "Yes, I think we are. If we only had speakers it would surprise you what a vote we "I supposed you would have no trouble in that line; there are generally plenty of speak-

"Well, the committee has no funds and we send our speakers without money." "The national party seems to be making a vigorous canvass. I thought they would send you all the speakers you want? "Oh, no. I have letters from all sections asking for speakers. Well, you see the national

n certain States. "What States!" "New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana. Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin." "Of course, there must be so me special object in making that kind of a campaign?"

committee has a big thing to do to see after the

whole Nation, and the truth is they are making

special effort and spending their main strength

"Confidentially, our party wants those States to go Democratic. You see, if the Republican party loses those States it loses the election and goes to pieces. If it succeeds in this election it regains firm power. Our hope for 1892, to have any prestige in that election, is to burst up the Republican party."

"You will probably not poll your full vote in Virginia on thas account, will you!" "Oh, no. In the North we draw most of our votes from the Republican party, while in the South and here it is the reverse. It won't do to get too many votes in Virginia, else the old State might go Republican."

Why South Carolina Is Democratic. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Even at the risk of being charged with a desire to wave the "bloody shirt," we cannot re-frain from quoting an extract from a speech delivered by one Capt. R. R. Tillman, of Edgefield, S. C., at a political meeting recently held in Charleston. In the words of the Democratic Charleston News and Courier: "He said he had organized a company in 1876 at a little town in Edgefield, where there were 200 white men and 600 niggers, 'odds,' he added, 'that you never had down here.' He described the militia riots, the Ned Tennant episode, and other incidents,



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical that the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum of phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall street, N.Y.

calling attention to the fact that in 1876 the box at Shaw's Mill, in Edgefield county, which had before that polled 1,000 Radical majority, went Democratic. He next read editorials from the News and Courier condemning the Hamburg killing as a horrible crime. 'As I stand here, he said, 'I believe, before Almighty God, that but for that Hamburg riot Chamberlain would have been Governor of South Carolina and the State as safe to-day for the Republicans as Vermont or Massachusetts. I proclaim it aloud that was one of the Hamburg rioters who dared even the devil to save the State."

This is the kind of a man who is electioneering for Grover Cleveland in the South, a red-handed murderer, who glories in his crime and instifies is by the claim that the massacre of the negroes in the South was necessary in order to maintain Democratic supremacy at the polls. That he spoke the truth is easily believed, but his frankother series of interminable explanations.

The time will come, heaven permitting, when the negro will exercise the right of suffrage without molestation and without intimidation in every Southern State, but it will never be under Democratic rule nor until the solidity of the South is forever broken.

At Democratic Headquarters.

New York Special. With all his civil-service pretensions and his assumption of loftiness about vote-seeking, President Cleveland is as practical a politician as any district leader, though he is politic, besides being a politician, which keeps people from seeing how much of a politician he is. Last year he managed to bind to him some of the more disreputable element of his own party by writing a letter indorsing for district attorney a man who has been decided by a court to be withhelding the funds of a widow and orphans

intrusted to him as a lawyer. This year something similar is needed. Local harmony must be had, and the President wants it. An instructive chapter might be given to the public on "Cleveland" the Reformer agi Cleveland the Politician; or, the Presidential Dr. Jekyl a: d Mr. Hyde.

Congressman Courtland C. Matson, who is ronning for Governor on the Democratic ticket in Indiana, is in town, and has been staying around the Democratic beadquarters after money. There are a lot of callers at the Democratic headquarters who want money. They ask for money and they are given documents. An express wagon loaded with documents drives up every little while to the headquarters, and the contents are taken inside to be apportioned and sent out. Several Congressmen are kept around the place to use the franking privilege on documents that are part of the Congressional Record. Over 6,000,000 documents have been sent out so far. This country will be able to export junk in large quantities if the Democrats continue so liberally to send out second-band

Indiana Prohibitionists, Attention.

Greenfield Republican. State of Indiana, Hancock county, ss Be it remembered that on the 18th day of Sentember, 1886, personally appeared before me the undersigned, clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, Thomas .. Glass, who, being duly sworn, on his cath says that he is a resident of the city of Hannibal, Mo.; that he was present at the meeting in Hannibal, Mo., which was addressed by John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate for Vice president. That in his address at said place said Brooks used the following language in the hearing of affiant, viz.: "I have been a slaveholder, and have been a rebel, and have been a Democrat, but I thank God that I have not been accused of the crime having been a Republican," and further af-

day of September, 1888. RICHARD A. BLACK, Cierk Hancock Circuit Court. The man making the above affidavit, Mr. Phomas L. Glass, is a nephew of Maj. A. K. Branham, of this place, was for over three years a member of the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment and well known to many of our soldier boys with whom he served. Mr. Glass says Brooks is a rabid. fire-eating Democrat, and hates the Republican party worse than snakes. Fifty men, if necessary, can be obtained who will make the same affidavit that Mr. Glass does.

Subscribed and sworn-to before me this, the 18th

He Will Follow Harrison.

Wheeling (W. Va.) Special. The Ohio Valley Budget, organ of the Trades and Labor Assembly, this city, will to-morrow announce the withdrawal from the Union Labor ticket, as candidate for elector-at-large, of Hon. John T. Janney, of Berkeley county, one of the oldest and best-known Greenbackers of Berkeley county or of the State, and a leader of the Farmers' Assembly, Knights of Labor, ever

since its organization. Mr. Janney also declares his intention to support the Republican ticket on the issue of protection. He says: "One of the dominant parties must succeed. The economic systems presented by the two factions are distinct in their features. am thoroughly impressed with the views expressed by Hon. Benjamin Harrison as necessary to maintain an economic system that keeps the industrial and productive classes of our country profitably employed. The same element in politics which, with its mistaken views tried to divide this Union over a quarter of a century ago, is now the author of an economic system that is as erroneous and impracticable as the effort at a division of the Union was."

A TARIFF LESSON.

The Government's Contract for Army Blankets Refutes Cleveland's Argument.

Omaha Republican. The American industry most highly protected by the tariff is the manufacture of wool, and a recent transaction by the government affords a complete refutation of the proposition laid down by Mr. Cleveland, and sustains the views advenced by Gen. Harrison.

Last year the War Department advertised for 2,000 blankets for use of the medical department of the army. Foreign as well as American bids were received-the foreign, it was understood by bidders, to be admitted 'free of all duty or port charges." The lowest American bid was \$2.56 for a four-pound blanket of the specified quality, or 85,120 for the 2,000 blankets. The lowest foreign offer was \$2.25 for each blanket of the same quality, or \$4,500 for the 2,000 blankets. This bid was made possible by the law which authorizes the importation of articles for the army duty free. Had the duty been add ed, estimating on the American value as fixed by the bid of the American manufacturer, the duty would have been 24 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. On the 8,000 pounds at 24 cents the duty would be \$1,920; 35 per cent on \$5,120 is \$1,792; total duty. American valuation, \$3,712, or, on the English valuation, the duty would have been \$3,015. If the consumer pays the duty, as claimed by Mr. Cleveland, then the American offer should have been not less than \$8,135 for the entire lot, if duties are levied on the basis of English values, or \$8,833

on the basis of American values. The English were given the contract (of course!) at 12 1-9 per cent less than the American-made blankets would have cost, while the American manufacturer pays his workmen at east 108 per cent. more than English workingmen received for making these blankets. The government might have saved four or five hundred more had it occurred to them to invite competition from our prison labor contractors.

To say nothing of the policy of the present administration, passing by our own workingmen to give this contract to the workingmen of England, we would like for some one who believes in the "maxim" of Mr. Cleveland-that the consumer pays the duty-to explain who would have paid the duty, in excess of the American manufacturer's bid on those blanket (\$3,092.00 or \$2,395) had the American-made blankets been taken by the War Department? Would not the English manufacturer have had it to pay had his blankets been imported in the regular way?

MISS NELLIE BAYARD, the fifth daughter of the Secretary, is to enter society formally this